

HEALTH  
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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1961 in accordance with Article 15(4) and (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 and Circular 1/62 of the Ministry of Health.

Again, I feel I must direct the attention of the Council to the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This does not seem to be adequate for the needs of the Rural District.

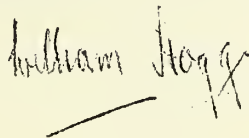
During 1961, there were fewer live births than in 1960. The census, taken in April, showed a fall in the population of the District. There was an increase in notifiable disease on comparison with the previous year. Progress in the provision of housing was good.

I acknowledge assistance in the preparation of this report and in the discharge of my duties throughout the year from Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council; Mr. E.A.J. Reece, Financial Officer and Mr. R.E. Moore, Public Health Inspector. Also, I am indebted to Mr. W.H. Austin, Engineer and Manager to the Herefordshire Water Board, for information respecting the public water supplies.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my thanks for the support which has always been given me by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant



Medical Officer of Health

17th August, 1962.



DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Miss A.O. Gale

Telephone:-

Ross-on-Wye 2214

Chepstow House,

Ross-on-Wye.


PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND  
HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER

Mr. R.E. Moore, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A.

Telephone:-

Pontrilas 379

Council Offices,  
Pontrilas,  
Hereford.



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SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District is entirely agricultural in character. There is much impressive scenery, especially in the west where the Black Mountains form a boundary.

Area (in acres)	=	84,532
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.61)	=	2,342
Rateable Value	=	£52,224
Sum represented by a penny rate	=	£201. 8. 4d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	=	7,840
Area comparability factor (births)	=	1.07
Area comparability factor (deaths)	=	1.00

Vital Statistics for the YearLive Births

Number of live Births	=	118
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population (Crude)	=	15.1
Illegitimate live Births per cent of total live births	=	4.2%

Stillbirths

Number of stillbirths	=	5
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	=	40.6
Total live and still births	=	123
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	=	2

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant deaths per 1000 total live births	=	16.9
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	=	17.7
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	=	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births)	=	8.5
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 live births)	=	8.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	=	48.8



Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Maternal deaths	=	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	=	Nil

Population

On the 23rd April, the sixteenth census of the population of England and Wales was taken and the enumerated population of the Rural District was 7,874. At the 1951 census, the population was 8,760.

The Registrar General's estimate of the 1961 mid-year population for the Rural District was 7,840.

This population was accommodated in 2,342 dwellings, giving an average number of persons per house of 3.35. The natural increase of population for the year (the excess of live births over deaths) was 21.

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 118 (58 male and 60 female), giving a crude birth rate of 15.1 per 1000 of the estimated population. The corrected live birth rate, using the comparability factor of 1.07, was 16.1 per 1000 population. The number of illegitimate births was 5 (2 male and 3 female). The live births which occurred out of wedlock were 4.2% of the total live births. The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1961 is 17.4 per 1000 population. In 1960, there were 135 live births in the Rural District.

Stillbirths

Five stillbirths were registered during the year, two more than in 1960. The stillbirth rate was 40.6 per 1000 total live and still births. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales was 18.7 per 1000 total live and still births.

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area was 94 (40 male and 54 female) after deduction of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District and the addition of the deaths of residents occurring outside the the Rural District. The crude death rate was 12.0 per 1000 estimated population. Since the deaths comparability factor is 1.0, this is also the corrected death rate of the Rural District. The death rate for England and Wales for 1961 is 12.0 per 1000 population.

In 1960, there were 91 deaths in the Rural District and the adjusted death rate was 11.1 per 1000 estimated population.

The most frequent cause of death continued to be various forms of heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) accounting for 33 deaths, giving a local corrected death rate from these causes of 4.3 per 1000 estimated population.

Cancer Deaths

All forms of cancer (headings 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) caused 17 deaths (5 males and 12 females), giving a local corrected cancer death rate of 2.17 per 1000 estimated population. In 1960, there were 19 deaths attributed to cancer. The cancer death rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 2.16 per 1000 population.



Infantile Deaths

The number of infants under one year of age who died was two (male). The infant mortality rate for the Rural District was 16.9 per 1000 live births and this rate for the year for England and Wales was 21.4 per 1000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate for the Rural District was 8.5 per 1000 live births and this rate for England and Wales for 1961 is 15.5 per 1000 live births.

Deaths due to Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

No deaths were attributed to gastritis, enteritis or diarrhoea.

Deaths from Acute Notifiable Disease

Poliomyelitis One death of a young male adult was caused by acute poliomyelitis. The patient had not been immunised against the disease.

Pneumonia Five deaths (2 male and 3 female) were attributed to pneumonia giving a local corrected pneumonia death rate of 0.64 per 1000 estimated population.

Deaths due to Tuberculosis

No deaths were attributed to tuberculosis.

The death rate for England and Wales for 1961 from all forms of tuberculosis is 0.072 per 1000 population.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex, and  
Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Persons	Corrected D.R. per 1000 est. Population
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	1	-	1	0.13
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	3	4	0.51
11.	" " lung,				
	bronchus.	1	-	1	0.13
12.	" " breast.	-	2	2	0.26
13.	" " uterus.	-	2	2	0.26
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	3	5	8	1.02
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	2	2	0.26
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	8	12	1.53
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	4	4	8	1.02
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-	1	0.13
20.	Other heart disease	9	15	24	3.06
21.	Other circulatory disease.	1	1	2	0.26
22.	Influenza.	1	1	2	0.26
23.	Pneumonia.	2	3	5	0.64
24.	Bronchitis.	3	5	8	1.02
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	1	1	0.13
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	7	2	9	1.15
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1	0.13
34.	All other accidents.	1	-	1	0.13
All Causes		40	54	94	12.03

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The usual clinical laboratory investigations are made at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford.

The following table shows the number of examinations carried out by the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Faeces	=	5
Milk (organisms)	=	1
Milk (methylene blue test)	=	4
Milk (phosphatase test)	=	4
Water (bacteriological)	=	86

In addition one sample of water and nine samples of sewage effluent were sent for examination by chemical methods.

Hospitals

The needs of the population are met by the hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is available at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, and the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulances

The ambulances in the City of Hereford are used to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the District.

Clinics

A County Council Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at Kingstone.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 50

No burials were carried out by the Council under this Section during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47

No investigations were made under this Section during the year.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAGeology

The whole of the area is formed of Old Red Sandstone rocks of the Devonian System, here represented by Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstones and Marls.

Water

All public water supplies in the Rural District are now supplied by the Herefordshire Water Board, the only public supplies remaining under the control of the District Council are the public spout (Coppice Well) in Orcop and Vern Verw Well at St. Margaret's. There is a public standpipe at Clifford and one at Dorstone.

During 1961, the development of springs at Middlewood to provide a system of public water supply was completed and brought into operation.

Also the existing distribution system was extended by mains from Cockyard to the Thruxton area and Wormbridge to Kilpeck. In addition, small mains extensions were brought into use at Poston Mill, Vowchurch; Ross Road, Pontrilas, and the public mains at Ewyas Harold were extended to Abbeydore and Quarrels Green.

The number of dwellings supplied from public water mains within the Rural District (excluding those supplied from metered supplies) is given below:-

## 1. Area Water Scheme:

Parish of Thruxton	=	5
" " Kilpeck	=	7
" " Madley	=	177
" " Kingstone	=	251
" " Vowchurch and		
Turnastone	=	43
" " Abbeydore	=	16
" " Kentchurch	=	28
" " Ewyas Harold	=	116
" " Wormbridge and		
Kenderchurch	=	22
" " Treville	=	1
2. Dorstone Water Scheme	=	42
3. Clifford Water Scheme	=	99
4. Longtown Water Scheme	=	73
		<u>880</u>

The number of samples of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination was 84, of which 19 were from public water supplies. All samples were of water in supply and three samples from the public mains were not of the good potable quality essential for a public supply. These samples were from the Clifford and Longtown supplies; the quality of these water supplies was not satisfactory in the previous year.

Of the 65 samples taken from privately owned supplies no less than 26 (40%) were not of potable quality. Improvement in the quality of water supplies available in the Stockley Hill and Long Lane areas of Peterchurch parish and in Walterstone and Orcop is needed.

During 1961, there was shortage of water in the parishes of Clifford and Orcop.



### Drainage and Sewerage

There is a system of public sewers in the parishes of Madley and Kingstone which drains to sewage disposal works at Coldstone Common, Madley. There is also a short length of public sewer in Peterchurch parish. No extensions of public sewers or public sewage disposal works were carried out during the year.

Nine samples of effluent from the Kingstone Works were sent for examination and 2 of these failed to comply with the Royal Commission standards.

During the year further progress was made in the preparatory work for the Ewyas Harold and Pontrilas sewerage scheme. It is anticipated that work on this scheme will commence in 1962.

Eighty new drains were constructed during the year, all but one were concerned with domestic premises. All new drains were tested by the Public Health Inspector.

### Rivers and Streams

The Rural District contains a number of rivers. The River Wye in the north forms part of the boundary of the area from Hay to Bredwardine. The Rural District is traversed by the Monnow, the Dore, the Escley Brook and Dulas Brook - all are clean rivers.

Four inspections of watercourses were made during the year.

### Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that just over half of the population have the use of water closets; about one quarter are still obliged to use pail closets, and the remainder still use privies. The number of new water closets constructed during the year, excluding conversions, was 80. In addition, 35 pail closets were converted to water closets. Every effort is made to convert conservancy closets but this work is restricted by lack of piped water supplies.

### Public Cleansing

The Council provides a system of domestic refuse collection in the Rural District with the exception of Cusop parish. The collection is carried out under contract once every month. Refuse disposal is by tipping at King Street Quarry, Ewyas Harold. It is estimated that about 80% of occupied dwellings are included in this collection. In Cusop parish a regular domestic refuse collection is made monthly by the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

The Council does not carry out cleansing of cesspools and privies. Such installations on the Council's own property are cleansed when necessary by contractors, and 15 such cleansings were carried out during the year.

### Shops and Offices. Shops Act 1950 Sections 38 and 72(2)

Formal action was unnecessary under Public Health Act 1936 and Shops Act, 1950. Two inspections of shops were made during the year.

### Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public within the area.

### Camping Sites - Public Health Act, 1936. Section 269 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Camping causes no public health problem at the present time in the Rural District. One site was used for camping purposes during 1961 and conditions were quite satisfactory. The maximum number of campers estimated to be within the District at any one time is 75.

No licences were issued by the Council with respect to Camping Sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The only sites known to be used for camping are exempt from this section of the Act.

One site was licensed under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs

No dwelling houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year; the need for disinfection did not arise.

### Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations (Fumigation of Buildings) 1951

No notices were received under Article 3 of these Regulations during the year.

### Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Rural District.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. R. E. Moore, Public Health Inspector to the Council, for the following tabular statement, furnished under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:-

#### Inspections

Accumulations	=	2
Animals	=	1
Bakehouses	=	6
Canteens	=	5
Caravans	=	6
Control of Pests	=	10
Dairies	=	18
Drainage	=	100
Drain Tests	=	56
Food Handling Byelaws	=	6
Food Premises	=	6
Houses (Consolidated Regulations)	=	61
Housing (Other)	=	2 26
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	=	8
Offensive Smells	=	5
Overcrowding	=	2
Petroleum Stores	=	38
Diseases of Animals Acts (Anthrax Order 1938)	=	1
Refuse Tips	=	40

Inspections (continued)

Sewage Disposal Works	=	12
Shops	=	6
Slaughterhouses	=	104
Water Supply	=	86
Water Courses	=	4
Work Places	=	15
Factories (without mechanical power)	=	12
Factories (with mechanical power)	=	30
<u>Notices Issued</u>		
Informal	=	5
Statutory re Housing	=	Nil
Statutory under other Acts	=	Nil

Summary of Defects Remedied

Septic tanks cleansed	=	30
Ditches cleared	=	1
Domestic baths provided	=	80
Drains and gullies cleared	=	12
Drains repaired	=	2
New drains provided	=	79
Defective floors repaired	=	3
Defective roofs repaired	=	45
Defective eaves gutters repaired	=	27
Defective Coppers remedied	=	21
Disinfections after infectious Disease	=	3
Defective windows repaired	=	4
Defective chimneys repaired	=	45
Dampness of floors and walls remedied	=	27
Cisterns cleansed or repaired	=	3
Closets repaired or renewed	=	5
Dairies improved	=	6
Filthy and Verminous Premises cleansed	=	2
New gullies provided	=	83
Gully grids provided	=	3
Old Drains sealed	=	9
Paving repaired	=	2
Rainwater Pipes provided or repaired	=	27
Staircases repaired	=	1
Slaughterhouses improved	=	1
New sinks provided	=	47
Sanitary fittings provided	=	80
Stoves repaired	=	2
New urinals provided	=	3
Ventilation improved	=	27
Wells cleansed or repaired	=	12
Water supplies provided	=	20
Miscellaneous defects remedied	=	282

Petroleum Regulations

Two new licences permitting the storage of petroleum spirit were granted during the year. There are now 38 such installations registered with the Council.

The number of inspections made was 38.



Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council employs a part-time handyman to inspect the Council's property, including the tip and sewage disposal works, and to give the necessary treatment. The following is a record of the work carried out during 1961:-

	Premises inspected	Total Mice	Infestations Rats		No. of properties treated	Statutory Notices
			Major	Minor		
Local Authorities' Properties	4	2	1	4	4	-
Dwelling Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other (including business) premises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	2	1	4	4	-

The Council dispensed with the services of the part-time Rodent Control Officer formerly employed jointly with two other Local Authorities. This work was placed on the Public Health Inspector who is unable to devote adequate time to the work. Properties not owned by the Council are not inspected. Only 60 inspections were made. The Council does not adequately carry out the duties imposed by the Act.

Factories Acts 1937 - 1959

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1961 for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford.

PART I OF ACT

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	9	12	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	30	2	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	52	160	-	-
Total	83	202	-	-



## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	<u>Number of cases in which defects</u> <u>were found</u>				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	1	-
Total	-	1	-	1	-

Outworkers

There are no outworkers registered with the Local Authority.

SECTION D - HOUSING

During the year the Council completed the erection of 24 houses in Ewyas Harold and 1 in Peterchurch. In addition 22 Council houses in Kingstone were under construction at the end of the year. The Council acquired by purchase one dwelling in Tyberton parish and one in Dulas parish.

At the end of the year the number of Council houses completed and occupied was 324, distributed in the following parishes:-

Abbeydore	(Southview)	= 4
Bredwardine	(Orchard Place)	= 6
Clifford	(Church Road)	= 4
Cusop	(Coronation Terrace)	= 5
Dorstone	(Oaklands Place)	= 4
Ewyas Harold	(Callowside)	= 24
Ewyas Harold	(Elmdale)	= 16
Kenderchurch	(Grove Park)	= 10
Kentchurch	(Crabs Castle)	= 2
	(Parkside)	= 6
Kilpeck	(Castle Park)	= 6
Kingstone	(Coldstone Cross)	= 88
	(Green Lane)	= 45
Longtown	(Penbailey)	= 6
Madley	(Archenfield)	= 59
	(Shenmore)	= 2
Orcop	(Coppice Well)	= 6
Peterchurch	(Closure Place)	= 9
	(Wellbrookside)	= 22

Private owners completed 15 dwellings and had 14 under construction at the end of the year.

### Temporary Dwellings

Buildings in the former R.A.F. establishment at Kingstone continued to be occupied as temporary dwellings and at the end of the year 11 of these were still in occupation.

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	=	67
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	=	10
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	=	57
4. Number of housing inspections	=	87

### Housing Act 1957 Sections 16 and 17

One unfit dwelling was demolished and six became subject to closing orders.

### Section 18

A closing order was made in connection with part of one building.

### Housing Act 1957 - Part IV Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year, five dwellings were known to be overcrowded. During the year one new case of overcrowding was reported, and two cases were relieved so that at the end of the year only four cases remained.

### The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958. Section 30

Twentyseven grants were made by the Council under this section for the improvement of dwellings.

These grants are discretionary grants and are made in suitable cases where the dwelling can be rendered fit for human habitation.

Section 43 Four loans were made by the Council to assist persons in house purchase.

### House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Section 4

During the year the Council made 8 grants under this section for the provision of standard amenities in dwelling houses. This was three more than in the previous year.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The number of distributors registered with the Council under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations increased from 5 to 6. The number of dairy inspections made was 18. Informal action was taken in four instances to secure compliance of premises with the Regulations.

There are no plants for the processing of milk situated in the Rural District, which is not a specified area.

Four samples of pasteurised milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, for examination and all were found to comply with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Ice Cream

No manufacture of ice cream is carried on within the Rural District.

The number of premises registered with the Local Authority for the storage and sale of ice cream was 38. The number of inspections of registered premises was 8. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Shell Fish

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appears to form the sale of shell fish within the Rural District. No action was necessary with regard to this food.

Water Cress

No action was necessary in connection with this food.

Meat

Slaughterhouses Act 1958

Section 1 Two licensed slaughterhouses continued in use during 1961.

Animals slaughtered are inspected by the Public Health Inspector after slaughter. Altogether 747 carcasses and offals were inspected - 96 more than in 1960. The number of inspections made of slaughterhouses was 104.

Disposal of unsound meat is by burning or burial.

Section 3 The Minister has appointed 1st January 1963 as the day in the Rural District on which the existing licensed slaughterhouses must cease to be used unless they are made to comply with all requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.			Sheep and Lambs.			Pigs.	Horses
			Calves.					
Number killed (if known)	149	-	2	525	71	-		
Number inspected	149	-	2	525	71	-		
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	29	-	-	20	-	-		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.5.	-	-	3.8	-	-		
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Food Poisoning

No notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16

Eight premises were registered with the Council under this section. Eight inspections of these premises were made during the year. All these premises were maintained in a satisfactory state.



Unsound Food

The following list gives particulars of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
42 lbs.	Bovine Liver	Fluke
28 lbs.	" "	Cyst
42 lbs.	" "	Sepsis
77 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	" "	Fluke
16 lbs.	Sheep Liver	Parasites
12 lbs.	" Pluck	"
2 lbs.	" Lung	"
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	" Liver	"

Byelaws as to the Handling, etc. of Food

The number of inspection made was 6, and no infringement of the Byelaws was detected.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

All premises concerned were complying in all respects with the Regulations during the year.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The very low incidence of acute notifiable disease which occurred in the Rural District during 1960 was not maintained in 1961 as the number of notifications was 192. This increase was caused by the increased prevalence of measles and a small outbreak of acute poliomyelitis. Throughout the year, the Rural District remained free from diphtheria, enteric fevers and dysentery.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter for 1961

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	3	-	1	1	5
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	-	6
Pneumonia	3	1	-	2	6
Measles	115	36	18	-	169
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	2
All Diseases	124	38	23	7	192

The local notification rate for 1961 is 24.5 notifications per 1000 estimated population. The period of highest incidence of acute notifiable disease was the first quarter of the year and the final quarter was the period of lowest incidence.

### Measles

This was the most prevalent notifiable disease during 1961 as 169 notifications were received, giving a measles notification rate of 21.6 notifications per 1000 estimated population. Only two cases of measles were notified in 1960.

The disease appeared in January in Orcop parish and spread to Kingstone and Madley, thence to Vowchurch, Peterchurch, Dorstone, Clifford and Cusop. Most cases occurred in Kingstone and Madley, the parishes with the largest populations. The disease appears to have confined itself to the east and northern parts of the Rural District.

The number of families involved was 106, and of these 64 experienced a single case and 26 each gave rise to two cases. One family yielded five patients. The disease was of moderate severity but there were no deaths attributed to measles. The majority of the patients were children of the younger school group aged over 5 years but under 10 years. Males and females were equally affected by the disease.

A clear history of contact with a previous case was obtained from 56 of the patients.

### Scarlet Fever

Five notifications of scarlet fever were received, one more than in the previous year, giving a scarlet fever notification rate of 0.6 per 1000 estimated population for the Rural District. There did not appear to be any connection between these cases except for one instance where two cases occurred at the same time in the same house. All the patients were children under 15 years of age.

### Whooping Cough

Six notifications of whooping cough were received during 1961 compared with three in 1960. Only four families were involved - one yielding three notifications; otherwise there was no history of contact with another case. The disease confined itself to Peterchurch and the parishes to the north.

### Pneumonia

Six cases of pneumonia were notified, one more than in 1960, giving a pneumonia notification rate of 0.8 per 1000 estimated population. Five deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

### Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

In the fourth quarter of the year a small outbreak of acute poliomyelitis occurred in Kingstone parish. All cases resided in close proximity. One case was of the non-paralytic form of the disease and the remainder suffered from paralysis.

The first case (non-paralytic) occurred in a young school child at the beginning of October. Three days later a child under school age developed symptoms with onset of paralysis after nine days. A brother of this child was found to have mild paralysis eleven days later. Three days later an adult male developed extensive paralysis and subsequently died in hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (continued)

There was probably contact between the first case and the second and certainly contact between the second and third cases. All patients were infected with poliovirus type I and were treated in hospital.

The second case had received a course of three injections of poliovaccine two and a half years previously. Two patients had not received any vaccine and one had received one injection less than a month previous to the onset of symptoms.

After October the disease disappeared from the Rural District.

Other Diseases

At the end of the first quarter German measles appeared in the population, the cases occurring in the Peterchurch - Wormbridge area. Toward the end of the year a few cases of chickenpox occurred in the Wormbridge area.

Analysis of notified cases according to  
certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Poliomye- litis (paralytic)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto (non- paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Measles	8	17	13	21	12	79	15	1	3	-	-	-	169
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
All Diseases	9	17	14	23	13	89	16	5	4	-	1	1	192

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 41 cases of tuberculosis (28 respiratory and 13 non-respiratory) on the register. During the year 5 cases of respiratory disease were added, one case being a new infection. Six cases of respiratory disease and 2 cases of non-respiratory disease were removed from the register in 1961 - all of these having recovered. At the end of the year 38 cases (27 respiratory and 11 non-respiratory) remained on the register.

There were no deaths attributed to tuberculosis in the Rural District during 1961. The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for England and Wales for 1961 is .072 per 1000 population.





